than some Gorillas. But the average is undoubtedly as stated, It is to be noted that there is a correspondence between cranial capacity and size of palate, the correspondence "being converse, *i.e.* the greater the "brain the smaller the palate. This applies to Man as compared with his Ape-like relatives, but does riot apply so accurately to the Gorilla, which has a more extensive palate than the Chimpanzee ; its " brute development „ is much greater than that of the Chimpanzee. *Not* only is the palate larger, but the molar teeth, slightly different in form, are also larger and stronger. This is so plainly marked that " one may say almost with certainty, that any upper molar tooth over 12 mm. in length is that of a Gorilla, and under 12 mm. is that of a Chimpanzee." In the skeleton generally it may be said that the crests for muscular attachments upon the bones are greater in the Gorilla. The nasal bones are more like those of lower Apes in their length, and they have a sharp ridge more marked than in the Chimpanzee, which, however, disappears in aged animals. It is a curious fact that Gorillas often have a " cleft palate/* owing to the failure of the palatal part of the palatine bones to meet completely. The general conformation of the skull is less braehycephalic in the Gorilla.

The limbs show a number of small differences, which are associated with a more

completely arboreal life in the Chimpanzee as compared with the Gorilla. The latter is approaching the human way of life. In spite, however, of these differences, no hard and fast lines of divergence can be laid down between the two African Anthropoids, for it appears from the many memoirs that have been written upon both that "there is scarcely a feature in any muscle or bone found in one animal which is not also found in the other." The heel of the Gorilla has already been referred to. This is, of course, associated with a plantigrade and therefore non-arboreal mode of progression. Certain of the muscles of the calf of the leg attached to the heel show a more human arrangement in the Gorilla than in the Chimpanzee. It is interesting to find that the muscles of the little toe are diminishing in the Gorilla as in Man. This is most clearly due to terrestrial progression and we may apply the same explanation to Man and ignore tight boots! The arm of the Gorilla is less adapted to arboreal progression. Its proportions differ from those of the ana of the Chimpanzee in that the fore-arm is shorter. In